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Norwich, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1909.

BOYS AND MEN.

When great governmental issues arise and there is a conflict of force, the line between boys and men is not so sharply drawn. The statistics of the civil war make the boys of '61 look like men. The thought is in the present generation that the minors in the service of the government must have been drummers and waiters for commissioned officers, never dreaming that the enlisted minors under sixteen years of age outnumbered the enlisted men of twenty-two years and more by 200,000. That the boys of '61 saved the union is not figurative language, but a literal fact. Read the official figures of the war:

Enlisted at 10 or under..... 25
Enlisted at 12 or under..... 223
Enlisted at 14 or under..... 1,523
Enlisted at 16 or under..... 84,801

Total 16 or under..... 86,672

Enlisted at 18 or under..... 151,435
Enlisted at 20 or under..... 1,159,798
Total 21 or under..... 3,311,136
Enlisted at 22 or over..... 628,516

Total of enlistments..... 4,786,224

In view of the kick so fervently and frequently registered against the pensioners, it might be asked, Where were the men of '61? These figures make it plain enough that they must have been forming the home guard and cheering the boys on. In this light how do the boys of '61 look to you, now? They had the patriotism and courage of their convictions when it was needed and have fostered it ever since.

WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

President Taft's visit to the south may be "without political significance," as he views it, but it will not be without its political effect as the country views it. The president and the southern people are having a right good time together and these pleasant social events not only affect moods sometimes, but also policies. Taft is not talking politics, but he is talking the best kind of sense to the people, and they are not missing the significance of his words. In some ways, the south appears to be more anxious to be won than President Taft does to win it. The south is awake to its resources, and its possibilities as a manufacturing as well as agricultural section. In fact, as the Garden of Eden of this broad land of ours, and it is likely to concentrate upon business instead of politics in the near future. As a contemporary remarks:

"The south seeks material blessings. It wants factories and settlers and capital and a share in the progressive movements of the north and west. At last it is weary of thinking in the past. Stubborn adherence to worn-out convictions no longer dominates the southern mind. It no longer carries the fascinating element of chivalry. It was the south that kept up the duty on sugar. Because of the south the duty on sugar was hardy touched. It was the south that influenced Senator Bailey to enunciate a new policy of the democratic party, but the great state of Texas."

The south is getting into step and it is in the future rather than in the past, in business, and people, and power, under a new inspiration.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE.

There are statesmen who believe that in many things the people should exhibit more unity of purpose and that uniform laws would be a great advantage to the people and the government. We feel a trifle proud of our educational facilities until we are confronted by the figures, and then we realize what a slow and inefficient pace we are keeping up. There should be government appropriations for schools which mean a square deal for every child in every state needing instruction.

The average yearly expenditure per pupil throughout the country is \$23.55 yearly, running from \$9.37 in North Carolina to \$72.15 in Nevada. New York, next to Nevada, spends more per pupil than any other state, making an appropriation of \$31.50 per pupil. Montana allows \$49.40, and California \$49.25. West Virginia leads the south with a yearly expenditure of \$18.36, and yet is under the average of one-third of the states, which spend from \$25 to \$40 a pupil.

When it comes to averages, the figures show that one-fourth of the states spend more than \$34 upon the education of each child, and one-fourth less than \$15, and this difference can mean nothing but meagre opportunities for many and first-class opportunities for only a few. Those who believe in the state methods of making men must see if they look at the matter rationally that not even endowed and ampler provided educational system would be more creditable to the people and the government.

THE BOSTON & MAINE HANDICAPS.

Boston does not like to see President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road retired, because his notable record appears to be hard to duplicate by any newcomer, for he not only was a great railroad president, but a useful citizen with a prepossessing appearance. He was a man of affairs, it which always meant advancement for "the Hub." Concerning his career and the legal and other difficulties in his way, The Transcript says:

"Measured in college and facilities the Boston & Maine had witnessed substantial expansion during the sixteen years of Mr. Tuttle's presidency. It then had 1,293 miles of main line and branches; with a gross income of twelve and a half millions. Today its income of forty millions is derived from the business done on 2,238 miles of track. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged that as a whole the great Boston & Maine system has not been adequately developed. Many influences have had part in regarding it. The legislative policy of Massachusetts Mr. Tuttle has always held accountable, and with much reason."

son, for some of the failures of the Boston & Maine to grasp opportunities which it would otherwise have seized. The law aimed at stock-watering, which has of late been somewhat modified, long interfered materially with the attractiveness of Massachusetts's railroads as investments. The necessity of public approval by the railroad commissioners interfered on at least one occasion with the acquisition by the Boston & Maine of an important extension to the west. While Massachusetts, through its laws, enforced delay, somebody else rushed in. The large ownership of stock of the Boston & Maine by the American Express company has been, through Mr. Tuttle would himself, doubtless tend to say so, a serious obstacle to its most effective operation. As a result of these and other conditions, more or less familiar to the public, the Boston & Maine, while it has done some things well, has not, in the largest sense, been maintained on a high standard of efficiency, or fully carried out the times.

"Mr. Tuttle esteemed it the duty of a railroad president to be a man among men and in touch with the affairs of the community of which he was a part. His membership of organizations, social, civic and philanthropic, was extensive, and his interest in the several lines of activity has been more than perfunctory."

WOMEN STREET INSPECTORS.

The fact that women get into public life slowly is no evidence that they are not needed there. She has made her mark in the schools and the pulpits, as well as in the professions and in business; and now she is being recognized as a first-class inspector of cities—a citizen who knows dirt when she sees it, and who will not have filthy streets annoying a population that is taxed over a million dollars a year to keep the streets clean.

This is Philadelphia's tax upon its people, and this is what the Evening Times says of its condition:

"In the central part of the city, where tens of thousands of men, women and children virtually live for hours of the day, the dirt and dust are a constant menace to health and comfort. Take Chestnut street, for example. Note the flying paper, the piles of accumulated dirt in the street and the patches of granulated dirt on the sidewalks. The least wind that stirs raises a cloud of poisonous dust that fills the lungs and blinds those who are within its sweep."

"If this were simply a question of comfort, the streets ought to be kept clean, absolutely clean. But, being also a question of health, it is demanded that the streets be kept clean in a more important way."

"The perils of dirty streets are emphasized in a bulletin recently issued by the government bureau of labor, showing that more than one-fourth of the deaths of persons exposed to street dirt are caused by tuberculosis. This is the result of the poisonous character of street dust."

And Philadelphia is not alone. No city in New England can be so much more anxious to be won than President Taft does to win it. The south is awake to its resources, and its possibilities as a manufacturing as well as agricultural section. In fact, as the Garden of Eden of this broad land of ours, and it is likely to concentrate upon business instead of politics in the near future. As a contemporary remarks:

"The south seeks material blessings. It wants factories and settlers and capital and a share in the progressive movements of the north and west. At last it is weary of thinking in the past. Stubborn adherence to worn-out convictions no longer dominates the southern mind. It no longer carries the fascinating element of chivalry. It was the south that kept up the duty on sugar. Because of the south the duty on sugar was hardy touched. It was the south that influenced Senator Bailey to enunciate a new policy of the democratic party, but the great state of Texas."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nothing but a wretched tale was ever played on the horn of a dilemma, however skillful the player.

Somehow, factory smoke never seems to be a nuisance to men who are getting ten per cent dividends.

Happy thought for today: The powder woman used to keep up appearances is very dangerous to some men.

The capturing of the South pole is belated by those who have attempted it to be a problem as well as a stunt.

Attention is called to the fact that San Francisco did not vote to change the climate the other day, or its pure sunshine.

These November sun-kissed golf days are the days which suit a great many New Englanders who are fond of the game.

Colonel Bryan appears to have reached a stage where he does not have to say that his words have no political significance.

In most families it has not yet been decided who shall have the wishbone on Thanksgiving day. A pull for luck is always a good pull.

Senator Aldrich is telling the west that the proposed central banking scheme is something which must fit; but that it is not yet designed.

When it comes to a state fair attraction, the President has shown the south that he is better than two balloons, or an automobile race.

The president is saying a great many nice things to the south, and the daughters of the Confederacy are inclined to be a little flirtatious.

A sound of joy is always coming out of Toledo, Ohio; and, yet, the tax there is a fraction over 33 mills. Toledo knows how to keep cheerful.

Most every man has his battling average whether he plays baseball or not. But they are careful not to bat anything above their own size.

A Cincinnati bachelor at the age of 31 confessed that he had never married because he thought women too good for him. The miserable sinner.

When the Pullman porter ventured to tell Speaker Cannon that he snored, he tipped him with this: "Snore, did I? Well, I don't give a darn if I did."

John D. Rockefeller can make more noise by signing one of those million dollar checks he gives away, than an orator can make with his mouth in a life-time.

The St. Louis preacher who is in favor of two-hour sermons must be more charmed by the sound of his own voice than with the idea of drawing large congregations.

Miss Wright, of aeroplane fame, does not think a woman should try to do anything else that will make her conspicuous. It must have grieved her to see the Goddess of Liberty on American coins.

Chester—Carl Hailing, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hailing, shot himself in the foot with a 22 caliber rifle while hunting. The boy was in a patch of briars and thinks that the trigger of the rifle must have become accidentally caught. The bullet broke a bone in the foot.

Ansonia—A tax rate of 14.8-10 of a mill was recommended by the board of aldermen Monday night.

Woman in Life and in the Kitchen

NEEDLEWORK SUGGESTIONS.



NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Arabian lace is one of the most effective varieties for edging embroidered on crash or heavy linen.

A pretty dress for a little girl could be made of white cashmere and it might have one of those dainty embroidered yokes that you can buy at the stores ready for use. Line the yoke—for it has wool in it—with very thin silk. The skirt can be shirred or gathered to the yoke.

Braiding seems to have lost none of its prestige, a new departure being the arrangement of wide braids upon tailor-made, also a tunic in large designs of the finest braid obtainable. Bands of wide braid are used extensively on tailor-made and there are models showing braid in ladder outlines, something of a military figure. Folded cloth resembling braids is employed in the same manner.

One of the newest patterns in embroidery shows a table cover with a hemstitched border on two sides. The hems were ten inches deep. In the center threads were drawn to outline eight blocks, four on each side, with edges touching the hems. This brings the blocks in the center of the table. All blocks are embroidered in a different local pattern, but all are of the original and at the same time attractive.

A pretty pincushion may be made with a disk of velvet. The edge should be decorated all around with pattern pins. These pins are really needles, but the heads are clipped into sealing wax and twisted around until a little "coral" bead is formed. They are useful in holding paper patterns to material—in fact, they are handy where a heavy pin is not desired. When a large number of them are used the heads form a neat little frame around the cushion.

Use grapes that are perfectly ripe. Wash them, pick from the stems and put into a preserving kettle, adding six sour apples to every peck of grapes. Do not use any water. Crush a few of the grapes to start the juice, and let them cook until they are tender. Let drip over night. Allow 2-4 of a cup of sugar to a cup of juice. Let the juice boil rapidly for 20 minutes after it starts to boil (skimming it when necessary), then add the hot sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and turn into hot tumblers. When cold cover with melted paraffin. The jars are now ready to look at and of perfect flavor and consistency. I have kept it two years and found it just as good as when first made. The result will be a jelly beautiful to look at and of perfect flavor and consistency. I have kept it two years and found it just as good as when first made. The result will be a jelly beautiful to look at and of perfect flavor and consistency. I have kept it two years and found it just as good as when first made.

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HOME GARMENT MAKING.

The Bulletin's Pattern Service.

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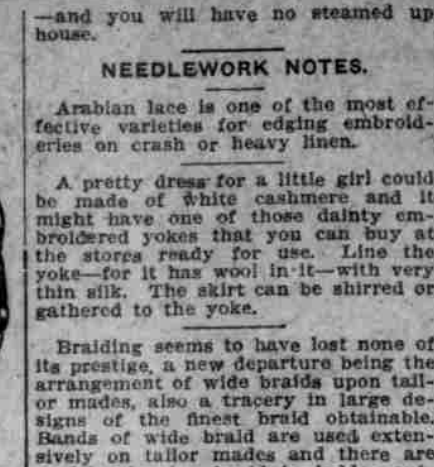
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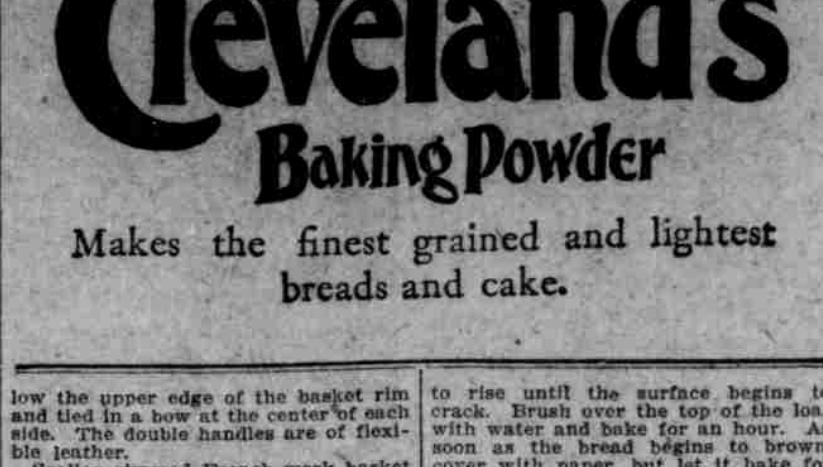
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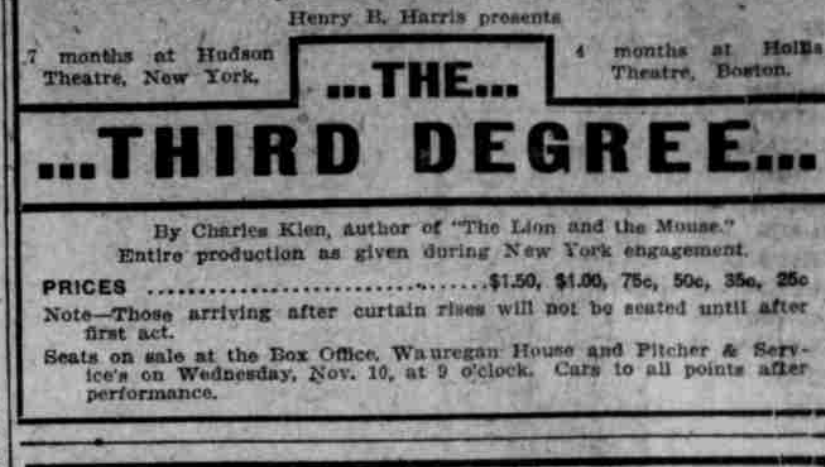
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